

WHEAT PRICE GUARANTEES WILL REMAIN IN FORCE

Food Administration Grain Corporation Will Continue to Act As Purchasing Agency.

Judging from a considerable number of inquiries regarding purchase of the 1918 and 1919 wheat crops in view of prospects for early peace, the following statement seems desirable, says the Farm Journal section of the U. S. Food Administration:

The president's proclamation of February 21, 1918, fixing guaranteed prices for the 1918 wheat crop, applies to wheat "harvested in the United States during the year 1918 and offered for sale before the first day of June, 1919, to such agent or employee of the United States, or other person as may be hereafter designated" at the principal primary markets specified. The Food Administration Grain Corporation was designated June 21, 1918, to purchase the 1918 wheat crop and will therefore continue to exercise that duty and obligation even though peace should be signed prior to June 1, 1919. The Food Control Act provides that termination of the act shall not affect any obligation accrued or accruing during its existence and the purchase of the 1918 wheat crop is such an obligation.

ly important during the coming days of reconstruction and we shall welcome the opportunity to aid editors in discussing agricultural matters with a substantial background of facts.

ALASKA INTENSELY PATRIOTIC

Inhabitants of Our Polar Colony Take Lead in Conserving Food.

Lansing, Dec.—Up in Alaska, patriotism is intense. They have given men to the army, oversubscribed their fourth Liberty loan, and now the housewives have reported to the Food Administration that they have been faithfully observing the requests, and have been canning every available vegetable and putting up great quantities of berries and fruits.

The vegetables that grow in that cold part of the country are the hardier kind, and those that grow quickly—potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets and rutabagas.

There are no better fisheries than those in Alaska. They are famous for cod, halibut, salmon, herring and whitefish. They will provide our markets with much of the fish that we shall have to eat this year, if we are going to conserve enough meat to send abroad the two million six hundred thousand tons that are necessary to feed our army and navy and the Allies.

END OF WAR SHOWS FOOD CONDITIONS

FAST POPULATIONS OF COUNTRIES IN EUROPE URGENTLY NEED FOOD FOR THIS WINTER.

SAVE TO HELP THESE PEOPLE

Food Administrator Hoover said before going to Europe:

"I am going to Europe to discuss the further food measures that must be organized as a result of the cessation of hostilities. The food problem in Europe today is one of extreme complexity. Of their 420,000,000 practically only three areas—South Russia, Hungary and Denmark—comprising say 40,000,000—have sufficient food supplies to last until next harvest without imports. Some must have immediate relief.

"We have a surplus of some 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of food if we are economical so that the situation can be handled if this and the other smaller surpluses in the world can be transported.

"All continental Europe has reduced herds and is consequently, short of meats and especially fats. These countries have their last harvest and under orderly governments this would furnish breadstuffs and vegetables for various periods from two months upwards, depending upon the ratio of social disorder. In these cases with transportation and financial demoralization, the tendency is for peasants to cease marketing even their surplus and thus instant difficulties are projected into the cities even when resources are available in the country. The peasant and villager of Europe always provides for himself for the whole year in any event. The problem thus narrows itself to the support of the cities and large towns pending restoration of order and the establishment of confidence in future supplies—and the cities are the center of anarchistic infection.

"Arrangements have long since been completed by which the big Allies, that is, France, England and Italy will be provisioned. This covers 125,000,000 people.

"Our first and deepest concern now must be for the little Allies who were under the German yoke—they are the Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and others. There are some 75,000,000 people in these groups and they must be systematically helped and at once. We have already doubled the streams of food flowing toward Belgium.

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible in order that the neutral states in Europe who are now all on short rations, should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 40,000,000.

"Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in North Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of the American people and for whom we are prepared to make any sacrifice.

"There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people, about 90,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the watertight blockade, which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government. Unless anarchy can be put down and stability of government can be obtained in these enemy states, there will be nobody to make peace with and nobody to pay the bill to France and Belgium for the fearful destruction that has been done. I would certainly approach this problem with mixed feelings, having been long a witness to the robbery of food from women and children and the destruction of millions of tons of food at sea and to the misery under which the millions amongst the big and little Allies have suffered under the German yoke. Justice requires that government be established able to make amends for wrongs done, and it cannot be accomplished through spread of anarchy. Famine is the mother of anarchy."

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR
PRESCOTT SAYS TODAY

Notwithstanding repeated assurances that the federal guarantee of wheat prices are binding upon the government for the 1919 crop, the statement comes to George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan, that "rumors are persistent in certain sections of the west, and particularly so in some parts of Michigan" that the government guarantee is to expire June 30, 1919.

At the instance of the Educational Division of the Federal Administration Mr. Prescott renews his assurance that the guaranteed price for wheat, by which Michigan producers will be protected for next year's crop in exactly the same manner as during the season just closed. The order will continue effective until July 1, 1920. This is in accordance with the proclamation made by President Wilson, under authority of the Lever food control law establishing the food administration. The termination of the war has no bearing upon the guarantee of wheat prices, the federal government's pledge being effective to the above mentioned date, even though a treaty of peace is ratified in the meantime, as it is expected to be.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

After the War

180,000,000 people in hungry lands are looking to America for food which no other people can give them.

In their misery and famine, Belgium, Northern France, Central Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, Poland, Rumania and Armenia will cry to us.

From us food must come. We must save that we may give. It is America's mission, our opportunity to serve. America seeks the good will of all nations, as Germany aimed to be feared of all.

The foundations of the new world to be built after the war will be laid in good will among men.

The state makes treaties; good will gives them validity. Just and lasting peace will be secured in the friendship of all who sit at the common table.

The shortest, surest way to good will is through sharing food with those whose need is greater than ours.

FOOD WILL WIN THE WORLD

The president's proclamation of September 2, 1918, establishing guaranteed prices for the 1919 wheat crop applies to wheat harvested in the United States during 1919 and offered for sale before June 1, 1920. As in the case of the 1918 crop the wheat must be offered for sale "to such agent or employee of the United States or other person as may be hereafter designated" at any one of the principal primary markets. Up to the present date, however, the agency by which the 1919 wheat crop is to be purchased has not been designated.

Thus, although the guarantee for the 1919 wheat crop will continue until June 1, 1920, there is no present assurance it will be purchased or handled by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

Other matters on which the public is apparently not clearly informed are the licensing of the fertilizing industry, of the farm equipment industry, and of stockyards. By presidential proclamation of Feb. 25, 1918, May 14, 1918, and June 18, 1918, respectively, supervision of these industries has been assigned exclusively to the Secretary of Agriculture. Certain reports by licensees of these industries are sent to the License Division of the Food Administration, but this is only for clerical convenience and carries no administration powers.

We believe that clear thinking, speaking and writing will be especial-

Whale meat is becoming better known. One thousand pounds were recently shipped from the Pacific coast to Boston. A whaling company in Victoria, B. C., expects to pack between thirty and fifty thousand cases of whale meat this season at their cannery at Kyoquot. Whales yield from three to twelve tons of prime meat. This is always used for canning or freezing.

Whale meat is not fish. The whale is a red-blooded animal. The meat is like corned beef or mutton. It is highly nutritious. It contains thirty per cent of protein, the principal tissue forming material of food, as compared with fourteen per cent in pork or mutton.

Another Alaskan product that has been brought forward is reindeer meat. It is tender and has the taste of wild game, but is as good as beef. The reindeer weighs on an average of 150 pounds when dressed. It has been estimated that there are more than 100,000 reindeer in Alaska, and that herds aggregating 18,000 have been purchased and will be marketed.

One of the advantages of reindeer is that it costs nothing to feed them. Prices of feed grains for cattle are high now. Reindeer live on lichens, which would otherwise be valueless. The only expense for maintenance of reindeer is for the labor of herding them, and the cost of slaughtering them.

FOOD ALONE WILL BLOCK ANARCHY AND MAKE DEMOCRACY

Anarchy in Europe means chaos here. Today, what was Russia is a bit of internationalism—so-called Bolshevism. What was Russia is a vast country and population which has lost all social institutions—marriage along with the rest. Every store is closed because the Bourgeoisie are the storekeepers, and in Russia no one may live except he be a day laborer. The lowest strata of intelligence is on top.

You will say that America is in no such danger; America is an educated country. The worst Bolshevism today is the educated Russian, gone mad with the dream of a perfect world in which there is to be no class, no national lines, no flag but the red flag, and every man a brother the world over, and nobody in any circumstances of life better than his neighbors. Hunger did it.

In Switzerland last week a group of the best educated, best skilled mechanics, wrecked the factory where they worked because they did not get food instantly upon the declaration of the armistice. Holland is on the verge of a strike; and Switzerland and Holland have always been regarded as stable and orderly. Germany, that we thought bound down by iron discipline until, as Bismarck said, "A revolution was impossible, because it was forbidden," has split in one week into twenty-four separate national and racial units, no one of which will let anything go into its neighbor.

America can advance a selfish motive for its food program of world relief if necessary. We cannot collect indemnity from an anarchistic Germany. We cannot afford to let the red flag which paraded down Fifth Avenue, New York, last week get too strong a hold. And we have got other motives.

America has been the melting pot of the world, and during the last eighteen months we have proved that we are a fused people. Italians, Armenians, Serbs, Poles, Greeks, and even Germans, Austrians and Hungarians volunteered for service in our army. They believed in us. They wanted to be called Americans. My friends, are they going to stay proud of Americanism if we sit back and let their kin at home starve?

Finally, we have won the war, but we can yet lose it. We have fought the war because we believe in our institutions, because we believe in the democratic form of government, and because we believe in humanity. We said we fought to make the world safe for democracy. We will not have done that until the democratic governments they are attempting in Europe are assured—until the red government is stamped out.

With food, which alone can block anarchy, we are supporting the foundations of the new system of government. Of what avail to say to these people that we have made them free if it is only to say to that freedom "Hail" and then "Farewell." Our world leadership is at stake.

In the old days of ancient Rome, when war was not only business but pleasure, the greatest joy was the sight of the bold gladiators as they came for the combat in the arena with the cry, "We who are about to die salute you." At the conclusion of the combat the vanquished depended for the verdict of the people given by their thumbs up or thumbs down.

Today, when we hate war and all the things it brings, except the idealism that comes with it; today when we have almost felt the wreckage of our civilization in the passions of the struggle, the peoples of Europe now come to us and say, "We who are about to die salute you. Have you made us free to let us starve? And upon the answer depends, not only their lives but the future life of our nation and of our institutions and of those ideals for which we have so proudly fought."

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